

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1887

NUMBER 986

HOSIERY SALE!

We begin a Hosiery Sale this week, that will be interesting to all Ladies, Men, Girls and Boys.

Ladies' Hose at 6, 8, and 10 cents
Ladies' Hose at 15, 20 and 25 cents
Ladies' Hose 30, 35 and 50 cents
Men's Socks at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cts
Men's Socks at 15 and 25 cents

Guaranteed Fast Colors.

Ladies' English Balbriggan Hose 15
Ladies' Lisle Hose 25 cents a pair

Children's Hose in Black and Colored, perfectly fast colors and free from poisonous substances.

S. G. AUSTIN & CO

—North Dixon subscribers may not all receive their papers to-night on account of the fact that new carrier boys have been placed upon that route. Such changes generally result in a few slips at first. We hope that subscribers when missed will let us know at once.

—Charles Gardner is in the city.

—Judge Crabtree Sundayed over at home.

—The Lee county supervisors are in session.

—The city election is passing off very quietly.

—Riley Paddock is quite ill at his home in Ashton.

—Stevens Dramatic Company arrived this morning.

—James Ball came out from Chicago to spend Sunday with friends.

—Secretary of State Dement arrived here from Springfield last evening.

—Wm. M. Mason died at his home in Polo last Thursday, aged seventy-five years.

—The Journal says that William Wilson, of Dixon, has purchased a saloon in Freeport.

—W. L. Foote gives to-day in his advertisement explanations of his weather probability signal service flags.

—The Sterling Standard desires to note the failure of a saloon now and then instead of merchants so frequently.

—We have a special edition of the Oakland, California, Enquirer which is in magazine form and neatly illustrated.

—“Perils of New York” at the Opera House this evening. Perils of Dixon now in the hands of the various committees.

—We welcome Editor Cobb back to the Sterling Gazette and rejoice that he again has full charge. He is an able writer and we hope he will not again leave the chair editorial.

—On Thursday, March 17th, J. E. Hart will have a public sale at his place of residence, situated on the Chicago road, three miles east of Dixon, consisting of horses, cattle, farm machinery, etc.

—While driving on Second street Saturday evening, Miss Emma Heckman's horse ran away and struck a tree near the Nachusa House, throwing her to the sidewalk. She was considerably bruised, but fortunately no bones were broken.

—A scientific novelty is a lens which magnifies yet is perfectly flat on both sides. It is made at Jena by the manufacturers of Prof. Abbe's new optical glass. The lens consists of a single disc whose density varies so that its refractive power decreases regularly from the surface inward.

—Queen Victoria's jubilee year is also that of telegraphy, the first patent for an electric telegraph having been issued June 20, 1837—a week before the Queen's accession—to Cooke and Wheatstone. British electricians propose to celebrate with an exhibition illustrating the development of telegraphy and telephony.

—In a study of pigs the American Consul at Copenhagen has added thirty pounds to the weight of some animals by having them daily washed. Besides cleanliness, easily masticated food gave striking results. When whole corn is fed them, only half of it is available as food, the other half passing away in an undigested form.

2 We are requested by the chairman, Hon. S. H. Bethea, to state that the executive committee as well as all sub-committees will report at the city council rooms this evening at half past seven o'clock, sharp.

3 The meeting Saturday evening was satisfactory and the full house indicated that our people are awake and ready each to put his shoulder to the wheel. There was only one or two exceptions indicated by those present. James A. Hawley was called to the chair and Wm. D. Barge elected secretary. The only business transacted was the report of the committee which visited Chicago and the appointment on an executive committee. Speeches were made by Col. Noble, A. C. Warner, J. F. Palmer, J. B. Charters, A. C. Bardwell and others.

4 The Revival meetings at the M. E. Church under the leadership of the Evangelists, Potter and Miller, were successfully inaugurated yesterday. There were large audiences at each of the three services and in the evening the house was packed to its utmost capacity. A deep interest was manifested and many sought and found the Lord. Mr. Potter preached with great power and earnestness, and the singing of Mr. Miller delighted, thrilled and moved the hearts of the people. Services will be held every afternoon and evening during the week at 2:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. respectively. The first half hour of the evening will be devoted to song.

5 The ice gorge, an account of which we have given, has broken at Grand Detour and it was that releasing of the dammed waters at that point, we presume, which caused quite a sudden rise in the river here last night. The flood which passed down the river last night must have been quite large as we can judge by the regular fresh water icebergs that are, at the present writing, lodged upon the dam at this place. This makes a sort of a gorge that extends over half of the dam, but we apprehend that no damage need be feared.

Since placing the above in type the ice has passed over the dam and at the time of going to press this evening the river is nearly clear, except a little slush ice.

6 The Bureau County Board of supervisors lately repealed its bounty on wolf-skins and now the Lee county legislature, which assembles here to-day, could not do a better thing than repeal the bounty that has been paid out for years by our county clerk. The wolf bounty business has become too much of a swindling affair to be continued longer. Now that neighboring counties are refusing to pay bounties it becomes still more important that Lee shall not continue what has been much of a swindle. If Lee county continues the scheme under such circumstances as we indicate above it will only be offering inducements for fellows over in Bureau and other counties that do not give bounties to start wolf ranches down on Green river, for instance, for the purpose of continuing the drain on our treasury. It is best to put a stop to the wolf-bounty swindle right now.

7 We have been furnished the following statistics about carpenters and builders for publication: William Stroup, who came here with his father, Uriah, from Owego, N. Y., in 1853, is still a resident here. Mr. Stroup's first contract was on the old college building east of town. Henry Simonson came here from New York City in 1855, and was employed on the college building in that year. Lyman Adams came here the same year from Owego, New York. Major Geo. Anderson, of the Fourth ward, left Geneva, N. Y., and came to Dixon in 1857. His son, O. B. Anderson, who is a candidate for alderman, has lived in the Fourth ward twenty-nine years. Frank L. Simonson, who is a candidate in the second ward, is the son of a carpenter and has resided in the ward which he expects to represent, nineteen years. Then there is Jacob Derr and Frank Stewart who are not very old but have been citizens of Dixon since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

8 Our people, we are pleased to note, are about as loyal to Dixon as we may desire to have them. In a matter that has been upon the tapis for some time, and that is perhaps about to culminate, so to speak, all appear to be fully interested and seem to appreciate its importance generally. We might say of our city, in the language of the greatest of poets in speaking of individuals, “There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows, and miseries.” Is not this of which we speak that particular tide in the affairs of Dixon which if “taken in at the flood” will “lead on

to fortune?” We believe it is and hope that our people will so understand it; and indeed we believe they do. The public meeting Saturday evening indicated as much by the liberality and patriotism displayed. The various committees are to-day at work and as the assessments have been made as fairly as they could be in the short time allotted for the work, we hope that people will, as nearly as they can, subscribe the amount assigned to each.

INDIANA'S DIFFICULTY.

Plan Suggested to Straighten It Out—The House and the Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—It is learned from a strictly reliable source that several prominent gentlemen have written to President Cleveland, asking that President Smith of the senate be appointed Judge Turpie's successor as district attorney, and that the governor has signified his purpose of calling an extra session of the legislature if this appointment be made. Representative Patten's selection as warden of the southern prison, Dr. Shively's appointment to a position on the state board of health, and Smith's resignation to accept the district attorneyship, should the appointment be made, will cause three vacancies to be filled by election, but each of the districts is solidly Democratic, and there would be no change in the political status of the legislature. This would require thirty days, and the extra session would be called to meet at the end of that time, the Democrats conceding Robertson's right to preside over the senate during its continuance. A strong effort is being made for Smith, but Judge Turpie is understood to oppose it because his contest and Smith's confirmation would both be before the senate at the same time. Others and equally prominent Democrats, however, regard this as the only way out of the muddle.

Saturday the governor sent a message to the house requesting that engrossed bills, numbered 5, 9, 11, 13, 18, 24, 45, 75, 152, 108, 111, 127, 161, 195, 288, 214, 242, and 292, be sent to him that they might be transmitted to the senate for comparison. The speaker refused to comply with the request, declared appeals out of order, and Jewett finally gave notice of protest.

Hicks-Beach Resigns.

LONDON, March 7.—It is officially announced that the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned the office of chief secretary for Ireland, and that the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, secretary of state for Scotland, has been appointed to succeed him. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is suffering from cataract, and his resignation was due to that cause. The entire London press expresses hope that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be able to resume the duties of the office of chief secretary for Ireland. The Daily News asserts its belief that Lord Salisbury possesses the nerve to practice what he preaches.

New York Weekly Burned Out.

NEW YORK, March 7.—At 4:30 Saturday afternoon a fire started on the ground floor of the five-story building, 29 Rouse street, occupied by Sweet & Smith, publishers and owners of The New York Weekly. The whole of the fire department from the lower portion of the city was called out, but despite the firemen's exertions, in less than an hour the entire building and contents was a mass of ruins. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000, fully insured.

Enterprising Cincinnati Knights.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7.—The local Knights of Labor have in contemplation the erection of a five-story building to cost \$100,000. The structure is to be arranged for the convenience of their various organizations, with a hall on the second floor to accommodate 2,500 people, suitable for mass-meetings, conventions, etc. Plans are partially prepared and they expect to have the new building up within a year.

Firemen Join the Strike.

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—The firemen on the Connellsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad joined the striking brakemen and conductors Sunday, and nothing but passenger trains are being moved. The firemen want 10 per cent. advance, as do also the others. A conference with Superintendent Patton at Connellsville was without result. The strike may spread.

Heavy Liabilities for a Baker.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The schedules in the assignment of Theresa Cohn, a baker at 722 Lexington avenue, filed Saturday in the court of common pleas, show \$178,202 liabilities, \$205,018 nominal assets, and \$15,979 actual assets.

Death of Mrs. Cleveland's Grandmother.

JACKSON, Mich., March 7.—Mrs. Ruth Harmon, grandmother of Mrs. President Cleveland, died at the residence of her son in this city Sunday morning. Her daughter, Mrs. Folsom, was with her.

The next time you want a smoke go straight to W. L. Foote's drug store and buy a “Fan Cigar.” These celebrated cigars can be found at no other place in Dixon. 963

Ladies and gents fine shoes, not damaged, selling below cost at A. H. Parks's. 965tf

Smokers go at once to W. L. Foote's drug store and try the “Fan Cigar” just in from New York. They are splendid. 963

SAVE the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

BABIES that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

MANY of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents by Tillson & Hayden. n1

Mrs. M. Cahill is now prepared to show her entire new stock; former stand on Main street in connection with M. Cahill's tailoring establishment. 985 903w1

DRESSMAKING AND STAMPING.

Miss Holland has moved her dressmaking up stairs at Mrs. Cahill's residence on Peoria street. 973w4

Seipp's celebrated extra pale beer on draught at the Keystone Sample Room. 893 THEO. LUCE, Prop.

Physic is necessary at all times for Biliousness, Costiveness, &c. Use Dr. Arnold's Bilious Pills. 25.

ACKER'S Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

Dying and Cleaning.

Of all kinds, on Second street west of arch, by S. Lathrop. 864 748tf

Just received at Pitcher's Coal Yard, some of the very best hard coal ever sold in Dixon. Try it and be happy. 895 896tf

Dr. Edward C. Hughes, Rockford, Ill., (graduated N. Y. City 1886) voluntarily testifies:—“Some years ago my only son, aged four, had an attack of the Whooping Cough, characterized by the most violent spasms I have ever seen in a practice of 18 years. Had several consultations with eminent physicians and all ordinary and extraordinary remedies were resorted to. The paroxysms were simply frightful. I believed the child would die. I reluctantly tried Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer and the effect was magical. Three bottles cured him.” For sale by all druggists. Price 25c, 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

The celebrated New York “Fan Cigar” just arrived. A genuine ten cent smoke for five cents at W. L. Foote's drug store. 963

For a good tasting, genuine smoke buy the “Fan Cigar.” W. L. Foote sole agent for Dixon. 963

A. H. Parks is selling his immense stock of boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods below cost. 965tf

A year or two ago I loaned first volume of Harden's Military tactics to some one and I would like same returned. 984w1

HENRY T. NOBLE.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss Circuit Court of Lee County, to the April Term, A. D. 1887.

James B. Roeder, executor of the last will and testament of George Probst, deceased, versus George M. Berkley and Jane E. Berkley, heirs of said George Probst, No. 1121.

Affidavit of the non-residence of said Jane E. Berkley, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said circuit court of Lee county, notice is hereby given to the said Jane E. Berkley that the complainant heretofore filed his bill of complaint in said court, on the chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court, against said defendant, returnable at the Court House, in the city of Dixon, in said county, on the second Monday of April next, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Jane E. Berkley, shall personally be and appear before said circuit court of Lee county, on the first day of a term thereof, to be held at Dixon, in said county, on the second Monday of April, 1887, and plead answer, or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

IRA W. LEWIS, Clerk.

A. C. BARDWELL, Compt' of the Sol.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss In the Circuit Court to the April Term A. D. 1887.

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IRA W. LEWIS, Clerk.

A. C. BARDWELL, Compt' of the Sol.

To Farmers

—AND—

OTHERS!

One block below the Iron Bridge, on Water Street, where there is no noise of the mills, or confusion, you can find the best quality of

ILLINOIS VALLEY

3rd Vein Coal

I will sell it at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE for Cash; I will furnish a man to load, so that customers need only to take care of their teams.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

ISAAC MEANS,

Spring Overcoats

A nice line of Spring Overcoats just received, which I will sell at very LOW PRICES. Please call and examine.

JAMES H. TODD

JUST RECEIVED.

Another large invoice of

Music Books & Sheet Music

Call and See Them. Way Down Prices for Hard Times.

R. A. RODESCH

SPRING STYLE

SILK HATS

Also largest line of

Stiff Hats Ever Shown in Dixon.

Just received at the Hat Store.

C. A. TODD, The Hatter

Also takes orders for Custom and Ready Made Clothing.

GEO. A. STEVENS

DRAMATIC CO.

MONDAY,

MARCH 7TH.

4 Nights Only 4

OPENING NIGHT,

PERILS OF NEW YORK.

10 and 20 Cents.

WANTED.

WANT A GENERAL AGENT AND CO SUB Agents in your county, to sell our goods. Rare chance; \$35 a week salary, or a good commission. Address with stamp for terms, KVERSON & COLLAMORE, 120 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.

PLYMOUTH IN MOURNING.

BEECHER, THE GREAT PASTOR, LIES
WAITING THE LAST SUMMONS.

His Career Suddenly Brought to Its
End by an Attack of the
Fatal Paralysis.

An Apparently Slight Illness Rapidly
Develops into the Clutch of Death—
The Stricken Preacher Lying Uncon-
scious While His Loved Ones Watch
for the Breaking of the Golden Cord
—How the News Is Received at Home
and Abroad.

CHICAGO, March 7.—3 a. m.—Up to this hour no report has been received from Mr. Beecher. Dr. Hammond said: "Mr. Beecher will never be conscious again. There is absolutely no hope. He may die in two hours and he may last a couple of days longer, but death is certain. The paralysis of the entire left side is now complete. Nothing rouses him. He lies in a state of coma, but suffers no pain—at least is conscious of none. The patient is now merely a breathing-machine. Practically he is a dead man."

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 7.—All day Saturday Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was lying in a comatose state at his home in this city, the result of an apoplectic fit which attacked him early Friday morning last. The family has been very reticent regarding the cause of Mr. Beecher's illness, and it was not generally known until Saturday. Saturday night Mr. Beecher was in a critical condition and his death expected before the morning. Drs. Hammond and Searle were in attendance and both regarded Mr. Beecher's condition as critical. They were of the opinion that Sunday day morning would decide whether the Plymouth pastor should die or become a physical wreck. Col. Beecher said that while he thought there would be no change in a few hours at least, the family had been warned by the physicians to prepare for the worst.

The family's account of Mr. Beecher's attack as given out Saturday is as follows: Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Friday morning he awoke his wife and complained of feeling ill. She arose to get him a drink of something, but before she could do so he commenced vomiting. She thought nothing of the attack, supposing that he had eaten something which had disagreed with him, or that he was suffering from biliousness. The fit of vomiting lasted some time, and when it had passed Mr. Beecher laid back on his pillow quite exhausted. In a short time he fell asleep and Mrs. Beecher concluded that he would be better in a few hours. When he did not come down to breakfast his wife became alarmed, and calling Col. Beecher and her daughter-in-law they went to Mr. Beecher's room. They found him lying awake in bed, very pale, but unable to utter a word. He made an effort to rise, but fell back again powerless. To anxious questions from his wife and son as to how he felt he could make but a few inarticulate sounds, and the now thoroughly frightened family sent in haste for medical aid.

On Thursday Mr. Beecher ate a few clams for supper, and after some literary work retired somewhat before his usual hour. When he awoke his wife with a complaint of a severe pain in his head Mrs. Beecher was surprised. Headache for the reverend gentleman was an anomaly, as he had never before been known to have one. Mrs. Beecher bathed his head and did everything else she could for him, but so little did she think that his illness was anything but slight that a doctor was not sent for until afternoon.

Mr. Beecher's family physician, Dr. W. S. Searle, arrived in a short time and made a hasty examination. He said that Mr. Beecher was quite ill, but did not think there was any immediate danger. He prescribed some remedies, and during the day noted every change in the patient's condition. Saturday morning Mr. Beecher appeared to be worse, and it was decided to call Dr. W. A. Hammond, of New York, for consultation with Dr. Searle. The immediate relatives of Mr. Beecher were telegraphed for, including his son, who is in the west, another son, who is in San Francisco, and Mrs. Scofield, his daughter. Col. Beecher also sent a telegram to his son at Yale college.

Before noon Mr. Beecher lapsed into unconsciousness, and was in that condition when Dr. Hammond entered the house. Dr. Hammond said that Mr. Beecher was in a critical condition, yet as he was a strong man he might rally. He gave the family all the hope he could, and it was after 2 o'clock when he went away.

During the examination made by Drs. Hammond and Searle it was found that the paralysis had extended down the left side to the limb, though the arm was more affected than any other part. This member had become useless. The symptoms of apoplexy had increased, and both doctors agreed that there were nine chances to one against the Plymouth pastor's recovering from the effect of the double stroke that had visited him. By 8 o'clock Saturday night, the news having got abroad, the street in front of Mr. Beecher's residence was blocked with men, women and children eager to read the bulletins which were placed on the door at short intervals giving the condition of the patient. There was no material change during the night except that the watchers thought Mr. Beecher's mind got slightly clearer.

When Dr. Searle paid his first visit Friday morning he found the sick man in a sort of stupor, easily aroused him and said to him: "You have slept so long, Mr. Beecher, that your family have been somewhat worried on your account."

"Yes," replied Mr. Beecher; "I've been dreaming. I dreamed that I had been made a duke, and that Mrs. Beecher had been made a duchess. I also dreamed that we had come into possession of a certain amount of property, and we were trying to figure out an income. The income was invested in British consols. You know, doctor?" con-

tinued Mr. Beecher, with a slight smile, "that arithmetic has always been a source of great trouble to me."

The idea that he would die at his work always seemed strong in Mr. Beecher, and also pleasant for him to contemplate. He prided himself on his excellent health. "I have an old engine of a heart here," he said recently to a friend, placing his hand on his breast, "that drives the blood through every corner of my body with a force that brooks no opposition, and I pity anything that gets into my stomach. I think I could digest a brickbat. It seems to me I never knew what an attack of dyspepsia or indigestion meant." His only physical bane seemed to be hay fever. This has been his thorn in the flesh for years, and drove him away to the mountains as regularly as the summer came.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning there seemed to be a change for the worse and all the family were summoned. Breathing almost ceased and dissolution seemed near. The patient was wholly unconscious, but half an hour later a rally took place. At 10 o'clock another alarming relapse occurred. Maj. Pond took a carriage and hastened to Dr. Hammond's office in New York. The doctor was so engaged that he could not leave and sent a request to Dr. Tod Helmuth to go in his stead and wait until he came. Dr. Helmuth assented and drove back with Maj. Pond and at 11 a. m. a bulletin was issued to the effect that Mr. Beecher was gradually failing. He might, however, live for several days. By this time there was a crowd of several hundred persons around the house, who pressed eagerly forward to scan the bulletin. Then some of them moved sadly away to the church a short distance from the house and listened to the mournful service which only served to remind them more forcibly of him who had been stricken from the pulpit he had occupied so long.

An hour or so later, Dr. Hammond arrived at the house and consulted with Drs. Searle and Helmuth and a bulletin was issued, saying that death was considered certain, but would probably not occur Sunday.

The anxiety of hundreds of citizens of Brooklyn to learn the condition of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher led them to visit the residence of his son, Col. Henry Beecher, at Clark and Hicks street, at an early hour Sunday morning. Only the immediate friends were admitted, but as soon as any emerged from the dwelling where the great preacher was lying at the point of death, they were eagerly questioned by the throng who surrounded the house. They had no word of encouragement in regard to his condition.

At 2:30 p. m. Sunday another bulletin was issued which stated that there was no change, and no sign of consciousness, but that death would probably not occur Sunday. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, and other immediate friends of the family were admitted to the sick room during the day, and one after another emerged with eyes filled with tears. In the afternoon it required the services of two policemen to keep the steps to the dwelling from being blocked completely by the crowd. Dr. Searle made another call upon Mr. Beecher about 5 o'clock, and said that he thought he was breathing easier, and he did not look for immediate dissolution. It was his opinion that Mr. Beecher would live until Monday morning.

Shortly after the services held at the church, which consisted only of the administration of the sacrament by the Revs. Messrs. Powell and Halliday, a meeting of the officers of the church was held for the purpose of taking whatever action might be deemed necessary in the event of Mr. Beecher's death. Mr. Henry L. Pratt, who presided, appointed as a committee John S. Howard, who is one of the oldest members of the church; Augustus Storrs, S. V. White, Thomas J. Sidney, and Rossiter W. Raymond. The meeting then adjourned.

Nearly all the pastors in Brooklyn made reference in their sermons Sunday morning to the sudden illness which had befallen the distinguished clergyman, so widely known and revered.

At 10 o'clock Sunday evening Mr. Beecher's condition was practically unchanged. Dr. Searle, previous to his going to Mr. Beecher's house, where he remained for the night, issued a statement to that effect stating that the pastor was in a deeply comatose state from which he would probably never rally. The body and extremities were equally warm. The face was flushed and had a somewhat livid hue. He was unable to speak or to swallow anything except small quantities of liquid, and these must be carefully administered to prevent choking. During the day he was under the constant supervision of his physician, who remained with him during the night. Drs. W. T. Helmuth and W. A. Hammond, of New York city, each visited him once during the day. All these medical advisers were in full and active accord as to the nature and location of the disease. It was their opinion that the history of Sunday confirmed the opinion they had entertained from the beginning, viz.: that recovery was not to be hoped for; that though the effusion of blood into the brain had been stopped, a fresh hemorrhage might at any time occur and speedily end life; that this was not likely to happen immediately, and should it not occur his life may yet be spared for several days; how long depends upon his endurance and strength of constitution.

Among the hundreds of Mr. Beecher's personal friends who sought admission to the house during the day were noticed many of the leading citizens of New York and Brooklyn. Noticeable among the callers was the venerable deacon John T. Howard, one of the founders of Plymouth church and one of three trustees who signed the call in 1847 which brought Mr. Beecher from Indianapolis to this city. Deacon Howard was the only one outside of the family admitted to Mr. Beecher's bedside. He was broken down by emotion. Mrs. Beecher is utterly worn out. She is a year older than Mr. Beecher and is feeble at best. Dr. Edward Beecher, brother of the dying man, was at the house Sunday evening.

Dr. Hammond was seen late Sunday night and said Mr. Beecher was beyond all human aid; his family understood that and death might be looked for at any time. Dr. Searle was seen at 9 o'clock and said that he believed Mr. Beecher would die before morning.

No sermon was preached at Mr. Beecher's church Sunday morning, but a beautiful and impressive service took its place. The church was well filled. Rev. Dr. Powell, secretary of the Home Missionary society, conducted the service, assisted by Rev. S. B. Halliday, Mr. Beecher's white-haired assistant. Dr. Powell prayed for the congregation in the deep affliction that had come upon

them. Then the venerable Dr. Halliday rose and with trembling voice said: "It seems fit that we omit the regular service and celebrate only the communion. I think your hearts will readily respond to the change in the service." Tears streamed down his cheeks as he added that a few moments before the condition of Mr. Beecher had been pronounced hopeless. Sobs were heard from all parts of the church, and handkerchiefs were applied to the eyes of every woman and many of the men present. Several new members were received into the church, being baptized by Mr. Halliday, and the communion sacrament was observed. This, with reading of the service and the singing of one of Mr. Beecher's favorite hymns, ended the morning meeting. A more mournful occasion was never witnessed. All seemed to feel a sense of personal bereavement, almost of despair.

Mr. Halliday announced that a service of prayer would be held in the evening, as many of Beecher's friends would be in the vicinity and that would be the best means of informing them of his condition. Before dismissing the congregation Mr. Halliday said it seemed appropriate at this time to read an extract from their pastor's writings. He read this sentence: "When we have passed into the twilight of life, and our sun seems to be setting, let us call back, 'I live.'"

As the people slowly left the church, the organist played, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."

At the service of prayer in Plymouth church in the evening there was a repetition of the sad scenes of the morning meeting. Mr. Beecher's old friends prayed and talked about their dying brother and pastor. Among those who partook of the exchange of reminiscence and condolence were Dr. Halliday, Professor Rossiter Raymond, Dr. Edward Beecher, Deacon S. V. White, Thomas S. G. Shearman and Rev. Lyman Abbott.

A near friend of Mr. Beecher says that the property left by him will not exceed in value \$125,000, though his income for a score of years has been \$30,000 per annum. He gave freely in all sorts of charities, and the only self-indulgence for which he was noted was in the collection of curious gems.

In Other Congregations.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Rev. R. S. Storrs, who has long been antagonistic to Mr. Beecher, in his prayer for the sick "in our [his] congregation Sunday, added the words, "and vicinity." He also prayed that the "impending blow might be spared." It was generally received by the congregation as a reference to Mr. Beecher.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 7.—T. De Witt Talmage, in alluding to Mr. Beecher in his sermon Sunday, said that while persons might differ from him in politics and religion, all would acknowledge that when Henry Ward Beecher died a vast vacuum would be left in this city and land. After paying a tribute to Mr. Beecher's genius, brilliancy and eloquence he called on the congregation to join him in prayer for the dying pastor.

LONDON, March 7.—The news of the critical condition of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher created a profound sensation here, particularly in religious circles of the dissenting school, and at the Sunday evening service in the City temple, in which church Mr. Beecher several times preached during his last visit to London, the Rev. Dr. Parker, pastor of the City temple, took occasion to eulogize the famous American divine in the highest terms.

The President Telegraphs.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 7.—President Cleveland telegraphed an inquiry Saturday night as to Mr. Beecher's condition, and asked if there was any hope of recovery. Hundreds of telegrams have been received by the family from all parts of the country, but will not be given to the public while Mr. Beecher lives.

GAVE CLINCH A CLINCHER.

A Lecherous Chicagoan Killed by a Brave Woman.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Miles J. Clinch, a grocer, was shot and fatally wounded at 10 o'clock Saturday morning by Mrs. Maggie Shay, at the latter's residence, 122 Barber street, while trying to break down a door to force an entrance. Mrs. Shay fired two shots through the door from a revolver, one of them striking Clinch under the right eye. Clinch was taken to his home, 547 Union street, where it was found that the bullet had taken an upward direction and lodged in his brain. There was no quarrel between the families, and no reason but a desire on Clinch's part for the company of Shay's wife to account for the affair. Mrs. Shay is the wife of Fireman M. J. Shay, of Fire Insurance Patrol No. 1, and her husband is therefore away from home a greater part of the time, a circumstance that was apparently known to Clinch.

Thinks It a Horrid Nightmare.

LONDON, March 7.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at the National Conservative club Saturday night, said that no greater disaster could befall the government than the retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach from the chief secretaryship of Ireland. He hoped, however, that Beach's retirement would be only temporary. The Irish question, he continued, was ever a horrid nightmare, paralyzing their energies. The system of jury trial in Ireland required reconstruction. Otherwise it should be disposed of entirely. Legislation was also impeded by the disgraceful scenes enacted in Westminster. The speaker also admitted that remedial measures of far-reaching tendencies were required for Ireland, that, however, restoring respect for law in that country.

Some More Incendiary Deviltry.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Evidence of another attempt to burn the Jersey City ferry houses and station of the Pennsylvania railroad were discovered Saturday morning. A piece of cotton wadding about eighteen inches square and about three inches thick, saturated with a chemical mixture, was found on the outside of the gentlemen's toilet room at the northern end of the ferry house. The cotton was hung up on a piece of iron near the wood work. Immediately beneath it a hole had been cut about four inches in diameter, sufficiently large to admit of a hand from the inside to reach it. The edges of the cotton were singed and burned.

Bulldozed by Strikers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 7.—It is likely that the strike of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio yardmen will assume serious proportions before the difficulty is finally settled. The attitude of the men is becoming more determined, and the action of the rail-

way official indicates that they have decided to ignore the strikers and operate a new force of men in their yards. Several attempts have been made by the company to move cars, but have been deterred by the threatening attitude of the strikers.

All the Difference in the World.

LONDON, March 7.—Whistler, the eccentric American artist, wrote the other day to Gilbert, the author of light opera, referring to his latest production: "I like 'Ruddygore' much, but hate the name. Why not say 'Bloodygore' at once? It's the same thing." To which Gilbert replied: "Am pleased that you like the piece, but can't agree about the synonymous meaning of bloody and ruddy. How would you like me to say I liked your bloody cheek?"

Strikers Win a Victory.

BOSTON, March 7.—The strike of the 300 marble workers of Bowker, Terry & Co. terminated Saturday night, a signal victory for the men. The firm receded from its position, recognized the order and advanced the wages of all its employees, those receiving above \$10 a week getting an advance of \$1, and those receiving less than \$10 a week getting a raise of \$1.50 a week. The firm also agreed to a fifty-nine hours' a week schedule.

An Indianapolis Journalist Suicides.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—Joseph W. Bingham, well known in newspaper circles, committed suicide Saturday morning at the residence of his father by cutting his throat with a razor. For some time past he has suffered from insomnia, and this, aided by overwork, led to melancholy. He was 37 years old.

Heavy Snow in New England.

BOSTON, March 7.—Reports from all parts of New England show that Saturday night's snow-storm was the most severe of the winter. The railroads which had just been cleared of snow are again blockaded and the highways are in many places impassable.

An Original Knight Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—William Cook, one of the organizers of the Knights of Labor, died Sunday, aged 65.

PLUNGED INTO A FLOOD.

A RAILWAY DISASTER THAT WAS A VERY CLOSE CALL

For a Case of Wholesale Drowning—A Sudden Flood Weakens a Trestle and Lets a Car-Load of Passengers into the Water—Only Two Lives Lost—Terrible Pit Catastrophe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 7.—The south-bound Texas express on the Iron Mountain railroad ran into a washed-out trestle a few miles north of DeSoto, Mo., about midnight Saturday. The train consisted of two baggage, one express, one smoking car, two first class coaches and four sleepers, and carried in all 130 passengers. The Memphis express had preceded the unlucky train only a half hour previous and passed over it safely. The train which went through the trestle was running at the usual rate of speed and there was no warning of the near approach to danger. The structure gave way under the weight of the train and the engine, tender, two baggage cars, express car and smoker plunged downward into the roaring flood beneath.

The storm had been sudden and heavy and the waters came down the hills into the creek almost as if they were a released torrent from a reservoir. The volume of water had wonderfully increased within the few minutes intervening between the passage of the two trains. The smoker had in it about thirty passengers, who found themselves precipitated into the rushing water. The scene is described as a horrible one, men were clinging for their lives to trees all over the submerged bottom, the horror of the wreck being supplemented by that of danger of wholesale drowning. A relief train went out from the city and the work of rescue was at once begun. Many men were rescued from small tree tops to which they had clung for hours.

Engineer Kelly and Fireman Hach went down with the engine and were submerged in the flood. Kelly, in his struggle to free himself, found that one of his feet was held fast, but at the same instant and just as he realized that he must drown, the engine turned over, his foot was released, and he came to the surface. Seizing a passing log, he clung to it desperately, and was swept down the torrent and lodged against a tree 150 yards below. With scarcely strength enough to move he clasp his legs and arms around the limb of a tree, became unconscious, and was not restored until two or three hours afterward. He had been taken from the tree and kindly cared for in a house in Victoria.

The killed so far as reported are as follows: David Byron, a machinist of DeSoto, Mo., and Samuel Meyer, brakeman on the road. Besides these there were nine persons more or less seriously injured.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL DISASTER

Nearly One Hundred and Fifty Men Suffocated in a Mine.

BRUSSELS, March 7.—An explosion of fire damp occurred Saturday in a colliery at Quaregnon, four miles from Mons. The explosion shattered the roofs and galleries so that many of them fell. Rescuers have penetrated the galleries and found 144 dead from suffocation.

Snow-Plow Train Overwhelmed.

WINNEPEG, Man., March 7.—Intelligence of a serious accident from a snow slide in the Rockies has just been received here. Last Thursday a slow slide in the Selkirk range struck a snow-plow train, carrying it down an immense gorge and completely burying it. When dug out, seven hours after, Superintendent William Green and six men, all employees, were smothered to death. Two of the men were named Ryan and Spark. The Canadian Pacific officials refuse to give particulars, and are making special efforts to keep the accident quiet.

Given Up as Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The Italian bark Carlotto, hence for Queenstown, eighty-eight days out, with a cargo of wheat valued at \$34,000, and a crew of twelve men, has been given up as lost.

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AFTER THE SESSION.

ITEMS PICKED UP ABOUT THE DE- SERTEED NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A 60,000,000-Acre Land Item That Don't Go—Important Election in Rhode Island—No Hope for the River and Harbor Bill—The Commerce Commissioners—Why It Was Shelved.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.—Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, Saturday addressed a letter to Mr. John E. Owens, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in answer to an inquiry about a New York syndicate getting possession of an immense tract of public land. The commissioner in his letter says:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d inst. inquiring how a New York syndicate can get possession of 60,000,000 acres of public land. I infer that your inquiry relates to a newspaper paragraph recently published stating that a syndicate had purchased an alleged private land claim embracing an enormous quantity of land including portions of Texas, Kansas, the Indian territory, New Mexico and Colorado. I have to advise you that no possession has been acquired by any person or persons of 60,000,000, or any other number of acres of land under the alleged claim, and that the records of this office disclose no foundation for a legitimate claim of this character. No person has any legal right to attempt to control or dispose of public lands of the United States upon the pretext of such a claim. Persons who purchase a "quit claim deed" from claimants of alleged private land grants, do so at their own risk.

A JOURNALIST'S CONTRIBUTION

To the Implements of Destruction—Nealy's Rotatory "Sea-Devil."

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.—The local papers give elaborate descriptions of the invention by Mr. Sid H. Nealy, a young journalist of Washington, of a "sea-devil," or sub-marine torpedo, capable of carrying a charge of nearly 1,000 pounds of dynamite. It is to be sent after an enemy's ship from either shore or shipboard, and its inventor asserts that no ship, however fast, can run away from it, even in a stern chase.

The body of the torpedo, carrying the charge, revolves with tremendous rapidity, the shaft in the rear being held motionless, first by a float to which the torpedo is attached, and afterwards by four flat blades that stick out from the shaft like so many wings of a churn paddle. Reaching the guards of a ship, the torpedo ducks its head, dives fourteen feet into the water, raises its head and darts against the ship's hull. It is steered until it reaches the ship by electric wires, but the most accurate shots can be made with it a distance of three quarters of a mile. Mr. Nealy will soon give an exhibition of his "sea-devil."

LIT—TODAY'S IMPORTANCE.

A Good Depend Upon.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.—The most important event of the present year is to be held on the 6th of April, where a vacancy exists. At the recent special election, growing out of the contest between Pierce and Page, the latter was chosen only for the few remaining days of the session which expired Friday. The April election will be important, because it may materially affect the relative political standing of the states. In the Fiftieth congress, by present returns, the Republicans have nineteen and the Democrats seventeen of the state delegations, while New Hampshire is a tie. Should a Republican congressman be elected to succeed Page in Rhode Island, the Republicans will thus be given a clear majority of the states, or twenty out of the thirty-eight votes, enough for a choice in case the election of a president is thrown into the house. Should a Democrat be elected, it would simply increase the Democratic delegations to eighteen, and leave the Republican delegations at nineteen.

Senator Beck's Wife Dead.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.—Mrs. Senator Beck died at 7 o'clock Sunday evening of epilepsy. She has been in ill-health for a number of years, but her sudden death was not anticipated. Mrs. Beck was a Miss Buckner, of Loudon county, Va., and she was a few years older than Senator Beck, who is 67. She was a lady of high intellectual force and most lovable character, and Senator Beck's prominence is said to have been largely owing to her well-directed assistance. She leaves two children—Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Maj. Goodloe, paymaster of the marine corps, and George Beck, a large ranch proprietor in Wyoming. A daughter who married James Corcoran, nephew of the millionaire banker, died a few years since in Arkansas, where her husband resided.

All the Same the President Won't Sign.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.—Since the adjournment of congress the president has been urged to sign the river and harbor appropriation bill, as well as other bills that passed both houses just prior to adjournment. Those who favor such action have been looking up the law and assert that there is nothing in the constitution compelling the president to sign these bills (if he wished them to become laws) before 12 o'clock on the 4th of March, and to report the fact of his endorsement to congress. There is good authority for stating, however, that the president will not sign any of the bills that were not signed before adjournment, and that the river and harbor bill is dead.

Going to Have a High Old Time.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.—On Tuesday a party of senators, consisting of Sherman, Manderson, Palmer and others will leave Washington en route for Florida, on a pleasure trip. Arrangements have been made with Superintendent Barry, of the Pullman Palace-Car company, to furnish a modern car for the use of the party during their absence. Before returning a trip to Cuba is contemplated. Gen. Anson McCook, secretary of the senate, and Col. Canaday, sergeant at arms, will accompany the party. They will be on the road upward of two weeks. On the return trip Senator Sherman expects to deliver a speech at Nashville, Tenn.

The President Has a Little List.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.—Latest inquiries about the personnel of the interstate commerce commission lead to the impression that there are still before the president eight or nine names from which the five commis-

sioners will be chosen during the next fortnight. It is understood that no formal tender or acceptance has been made in any instance. The president's method has been to inquire indirectly, through mutual acquaintances, whether eligible persons would be likely to accept if appointments were tendered, and by the answers to such inquiries he has gradually formed a little list without committing himself.

Why One Bill Was Pocketed.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.—The "pocket" veto of the bill inhibiting the employment of convict labor or use of any material produced by convict labor in the construction of federal buildings or other public works was consequent upon a clause which likewise forbade the employment of

any alien or person who had not declared his intention to become a citizen. It would have been too late to amend the bill by striking out the latter clause, and while the provision against convict labor was not objected to, the president thought the alien prohibition went further than American traditions and customs permitted.

The Texas Inquiry.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.—The investigation of the Texas bulldozing case was concluded Saturday by the senate committee. Five witnesses were called in rebuttal by the memorialists and they all flatly contradicted the statements of the Democratic witnesses as to the reputations of the men alleged to have been driven from their homes. J. E. Slater, telegraph operator at Brenham, Tex., was examined regarding a telegram said to have been sent by Judge Kirk to Deweese Bolton (who was killed) on election day telling Bolton: "Things look mighty bad; get in your work," but Slater declined to tell anything about it and to answer questions. The committee adjourned sine die.

Will Try It Again Next Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.—Congressman Henderson, champion of Mrs. Logan's pension bill in the house, says the bill will be reintroduced next winter, and that it will be passed. He says it will get through the senate quite as easily as it did before, and that the next house will be afraid to reject it, fearing the opposition of the soldier vote in the presidential campaign immediately following the adjournment of congress.

A MARVELOUS FEAT.

Mind-Reader Bishop Astonishes a Select Gotham Audience.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A notable gathering, including Justin McCarthy, Marshall P. Wilder, John Mackay, Belle Archer, Mrs. Frank Leslie, and about a hundred other



MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

specially invited guests assembled in the parlors of the Hoffman house Saturday afternoon to witness some of the marvelous feats of the mind-reader, Washington Irving Bishop. The event of the evening was an attempt by Mr. Bishop to find a medallion pin (belonging to Mrs. Frank Leslie) that had been hidden within a mile of the hotel. Henry Guy Carleton selected E. H. Hoyt, Thomas W. Knox, and H. C. Bunner were to act as a committee to see that there was no collusion.

They got into a light buggy, Mr. Bishop, securely blindfolded, jumping in after them.



Bishop seized the reins and driving rapidly through the streets followed exactly the circuitous route taken by those who hid the pin. Arriving at Gramercy park, the blind driver stopped his horses, dragged the committee out of the buggy and unhesitatingly guided them into hotel, through the office and into the main parlor, stopping them in front of the mantel and taking the pin from under the vase where it had been hidden.

A Successful Imitation.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Charles H. Montague, of Boston, interested a large audience at Dockstader's theatre Sunday night by successfully imitating many of the remarkable feats of Bishop, the mind-reader.

The Latest Bulgarian Revolt.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Sofia says that nine of the Rusechuk rebels have been sentenced to death. The foreign consuls at Rusechuk urged the authorities to postpone the date of the execution of the condemned men and the request was granted, otherwise they would have been executed Saturday. A number of other rebels were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Capt. Bollman, who it is alleged, was an active participant in the riot, claimed to be a Russian subject and sought German protection. It is reported that order has been restored everywhere.

SOPIA, March 7.—Nine officers and civilians engaged in the mutiny at Rusechuk were shot at that place Sunday morning. The private soldiers now in custody for the same offense will be tried by court-martial.

Much Cry and Little Wool.

ERIE, Pa., March 7.—At 3 o'clock Sunday morning, at Mill village, this county, burglars blew open the big safe in the hardware store of J. S. Ross, using gunpowder enough to blow the safe into fragments, the front of the store into the street, and break windows in several buildings in that vicinity. The thieves did \$1,500 worth of damage and secured less than \$100 worth of property. This is the fifth safe robbery in Mill village in the last two years.

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The signals used are four in number, namely: No. 1, White Flag, indicating Clear or Fair weather; No. 2, Blue Flag, indicating Rain or Snow; No. 3, Black Triangular Flag, indicating Temperature. No. 4, White Flag with Black Square in Center, indicates Cold Wave approaching.

The No. 3, or black Triangular Flag always refers to Temperature. When placed above either 1 or 2, indicates warmer weather. When placed below 1 or 2, indicates a lower temperature or colder weather. When the Temperature Flag is not displayed with other flags, it indicates that the temperature will be stationary or within 5 degrees of previous day.

No. 4, or Cold Wave Flag, will never be displayed unless a temperature of 45 degrees or lower may be expected. Particular attention is called to the Black Triangular or Temperature Flag whether it is placed above or below the other signals. This may be illustrated by reference to the diagrams on right hand side of card. The upper one, shows No. 3 above No. 2, indicating higher temperature, followed by rain or snow. In the lower diagram, No. 3 being below No. 1, indicates clear or fair weather, followed by lower temperature.

NO. 1, White Flag. Clear or Fair weather.

NO. 2, Blue Flag. Rain or Snow.

NO. 3, Triangular Flag. Temp're Signal.

NO. 4, White Flag, Black Center. Cold Wave Flag.

Black Flag above No. 2. Higher Temperature followed by rain or snow.

Black Flag below No. 1. Clear weather followed by low temperature.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.	
St. Paul Passenger	6:47, A. M.
Pacific Express	7:04, A. M.
Marquette Passenger	7:25, P. M.
Leaves	7:30, A. M.
Denver Passenger	8:10, A. M.
Freight	9:07, A. M.
Freight	7:47, P. M.
Freight	1:45, P. M.

GOING WEST.	
St. Paul Passenger	7:57, P. M.
Pacific Express	8:12, P. M.
Marquette Passenger	8:35, P. M.
Leaves	8:40, A. M.
Denver Passenger	9:10, A. M.
Freight	10:07, A. M.
Freight	11:25, P. M.
Freight	3:00, P. M.
Freight	5:40, P. M.

*Freights carrying passengers.
Pacific Express runs every third Sunday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger	11:04, A. M.
Passenger	12:30, P. M.
New Passenger	5:57, P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	12:15, P. M.
Passenger	12:37, A. M.
New Passenger	6:16, A. M.

*Daily except Sunday.
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Battle of the Civil War.

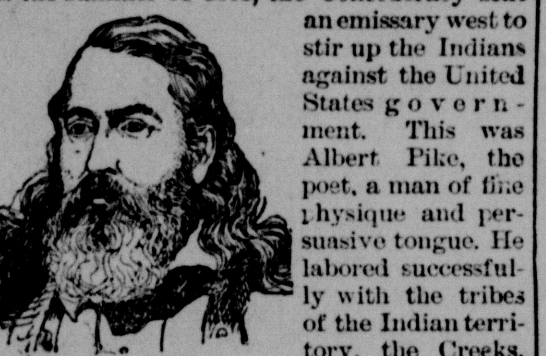
INDIANS TAKE A HAND.

The Authorities Have Not Decided to
This Day Which Whipped.

Federal and Confederate Armies Fight
Two Days and Then Withdraw—Portraits
of the Leaders on Both Sides.
Albert Pike's Indians Use Tomahawks
and Scalping Knives—Gen. Van Dorn's
Proclamation—A Fierce Battle Whose
Story Has Not Been Fully Written.

The battle of Pea Ridge was fought Friday and Saturday, March 7 and 8, 1862. The dead were buried on Sunday. If the fight had taken place east of the Mississippi it would have taken a prominent place in history. But it was fought in the northwestern corner of Arkansas. Railroads had scarcely penetrated into that region yet, and telegraphs were mysterious things which a good many people did not even believe in. Therefore the full history of Pea Ridge has never been written. Yet that fight is entitled to one unhappy distinction: It was the most barbarous battle of the civil war.

During the first years of the war, the south had better generals than the north. As early as the summer of 1861, the Confederacy sent



an emissary west to stir up the Indians against the United States government. This was Albert Pike, the post, a man of fine physique and persuasive tongue. He labored successfully with the tribes of the Indian territory, the Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Cherokee. Chief John Ross, of the Cherokee nation, opposed him, but at length yielded to the importunities of the tribe, and struck a bargain with the Confederate agent. Pike was the regularly accredited commissioner of the Confederate States of America to the Indians. He promised to pay to the red men the annuities they had heretofore received from the United States. He also promised to take the southern part of the Indian territory under Confederate protection. This included the country of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Pike's design was to secure in time the whole Indian territory to the Confederacy.

The Indians raised a force of 3,000 men for the war. Jefferson Davis had authorized Pike to enlist three regiments. The Indian agreement was ratified at a mass meeting at Tahlequah, the Cherokee capital. It was signed by "John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation." It was secretly against his will, however. His wife, a young, well educated woman, was so opposed to it that she drove off the men who tried to raise a Confederate flag over her house, and they had to give up the attempt. This was the last of August, 1861. John Ross was nearly white, having only one-eighth Indian blood. He was a man fit for a great leader anywhere. He had cast his lot with his Indian brethren, although his appearance gave no sign of the dusky blood in his veins. For more than forty years he had acted as the Moses who led his tribe from barbarism to civilization. He escaped north with his family in the summer of 1862.

Ross' Indians, however, with those of other tribes, joined the Confederate army under Albert Pike, who was made a brigadier general.

In December, 1861, the Confederate general, Sterling Price, who had advanced again into Missouri with 15,000 men, made a rousing appeal to the men of that state to join him. Price had been a brigadier in the Mexican war. He was a Virginian born, but settled in Missouri. He was governor of that state from 1853 to 1857. He was the leading spirit of secession in Missouri. His proclamation



CHIEF JOHN ROSS.

ation felt with a (From Lossing's "Civil War in America.")
ring: "Are Missourians no longer true to themselves?" he said. "Are they a timid, time-serving race, fit only for subjugation to a despot? Awake, my countrymen! * * * Come to us, brave sons of the Missouri valley! Rally to our standard! I must have 50,000 men. * * * Do you stay at home to secure terms with the enemy? Then I warn you the day soon may come when you will be surrendered to the mercies of that enemy, and your substance given to the Hessians and Jayhawkers. Leave your property to take care of itself. Come to the army of the Missouri, not for a week or a month, but to free your country. * * * I, at least, will never see the chains fastened upon my country. I will ask for six and one-half feet of Missouri soil in which to repose, for I will not live to see my people enslaved!"

[Gen. Sterling Price went through the war, and after it closed migrated to Mexico. He was a member of the board of immigration of that country for a time, but afterwards returned to Missouri, where he died.]



GEN. PRICE, C. S. A.

At the time the proclamation was issued, all southwestern Missouri was in Confederate hands. Gen. Price had fixed his headquarters at Springfield, where he awaited the recruits he hoped would follow his proclamation. He was doomed to disappointment, in a great measure. About 5,000 Missourians joined his standard, but no more.

Meantime, Nov. 1, 1861, McClellan had been appointed commander-in-chief of all the armies, and there had been a shaking up of generals and a new deal all around. Fremont was removed from the department of the Missouri and the command given to Halleck. Fremont had once driven Price out of Missouri into Arkansas. But on Fremont's retirement Price immediately returned to the old ground and issued the lively proclamation.

As soon as he could get squared about in his new seat at St. Louis Halleck sent Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis after Price with an army which finally, including the re-enforcements added from time to time, amounted to 12,005 men. Curtis was an Ohio man, a West Point graduate, and he had been a colonel in the Mexican war. He had been a congress man from Iowa, and lived in that state when the civil war broke out.

An instructive part of war history is got from reading the correspondence and the reports in the government archives. Nearly all the generals in the field constantly beg the department commanders for re-enforcements, and are answered that re-enforcements are being forwarded as fast as possible. In Halleck's instruction to Curtis he constantly urges the latter to keep his men together, and not let the enemy fight him in detail. "Throw out your cavalry carefully," says Halleck, "like fingers to the hand, so that they can be drawn in on the main body." Curtis, in one of his letters, declares that he must have cavalry horses, 400 new sets of artillery harness and "10,000 pairs of pants."

Halleck answers back that "pants will be sent," but he cannot spare any horses. Missouri and Arkansas were the scene of the most desperate guerrilla fighting of the war, and this fact is also reflected in Curtis' letters. He tells Col. Clark Wright: "There is a great set of rogues about Keitsville and I hope you will find and arrest and send back the most of them. Another of Curtis' orders is very strict in regard to protection of private property. He will not permit houses to be entered, unless for spies, arms or soldiers. "Restrain your troops from acts of cruelty and folly," he directs Col. Wright.

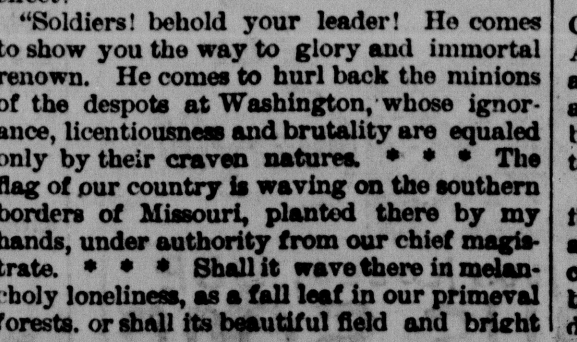
Gen. Price wintered at Springfield, getting recruits and supplies. February 11, Curtis began his march against Price. As he approached, Price retreated south, and finally went over the border into Arkansas. He camped at a place called Cross Hollows. Curtis' cavalry followed in close pursuit. Price retreated hastily, leaving a number of sick and a considerable amount of commissary stores behind him. He burned his barracks at Cross Hollows.

Near this place occurred one of those outrages of the war which all must regret now. Some of Price's provisions were left at a hamlet called Mud Town. Some Confederate officers, before they abandoned these, scattered poison over them. Federal officers and men following on found the provisions, ate of them and sickened and died. Who perpetrated the act has never been exactly ascertained. But it shows what warfare in Missouri and Arkansas meant in those days.

Price continued retreating till he came to Boston mountains. Look on the map and you will see a spur of the Ozark range extending into the northwest corner of Arkansas, about fifty miles south of the border. This is the Boston mountains, a stretch of hills 2,000 feet high.

Gen. Earl Van Dorn had been recently appointed to the command of the Confederate Trans-Mississippi department. Many regard Van Dorn as the most brilliant cavalry officer of the Confederacy. There was still feeling between Gens. Sterling Price and Ben McCulloch in Missouri, and Jefferson Davis sent Van Dorn from Virginia to rank both and take command. He [From Lossing's "Civil War in America."] Boston mountains

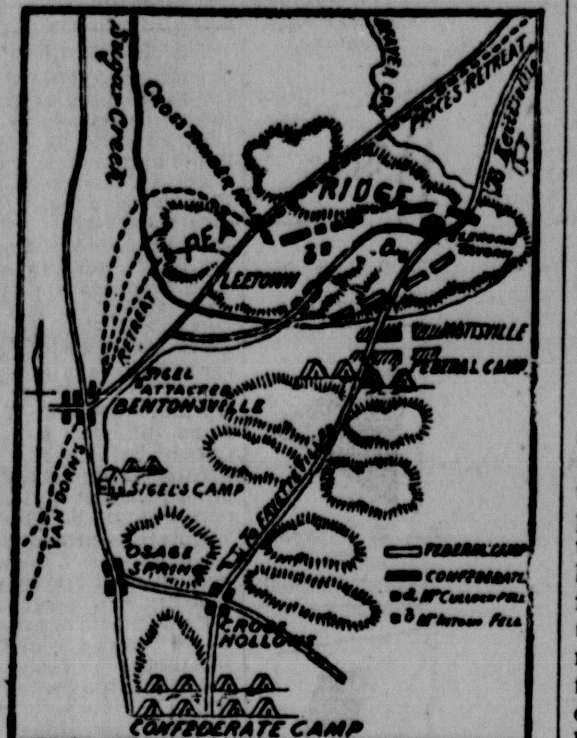
March 2, 1862. A salute of forty guns was fired to welcome him, and he addressed the troops. He issued a proclamation to this effect: "Soldiers! behold your leader! He comes to show you the way to glory and immortal renown. He comes to hurl back the minions of the despots at Washington, whose ignorance, licentiousness and brutality are equaled only by their craven natures. * * * The flag of our country is waving on the southern borders of Missouri, planted there by my hands, under authority from our chief magistrate. * * * Shall it wave there in melancholy loneliness, as a fall leaf in our primeval forests, or shall its beautiful field and bright



EARL VAN DORN.

stars flaunt in the breeze over the bright battalions of Arkansas, of Texas and of Louisiana, as they are marshaling to do battle with Missouri for victory, for honor and for independence! Awake, young men of Arkansas, and arm! Beautiful maidens of Louisiana, smile not on the craven youth who may linger by your hearth when the rude blast of war is sounding in your ears! Texas chivalry, to arms!"

Price had not retreated to Boston mountains because he did not mean to fight. He wished to gain time for re-enforcement, and also a favorable position for battle. He was joined by Gen. McCulloch and by Albert Pike with his Indians. On the morning of March 5, Gen. Van Dorn moved forward at the head of about 25,000 troops, under Gens. Price, McCulloch, McIntosh and Pike.



PEA RIDGE BATTLE GROUND.

Halleck's orders to Curtis had been to keep the enemy south of Boston mountains. But small detachments of his troops had been left as guards here and there along the route, as he followed after Price, till his army had become stretched out very thin. They had marched into Arkansas traveling at the rate of twenty miles a day, an extraordinary march under the circumstances. Curtis' force was much smaller than the re-enforced Confederate army. Curtis therefore fell back north from the neighborhood of Boston mountains and took a position nearer to Missouri, at Bentonville. He had retreated from Fayetteville. Van Dorn followed and the Confederate army became in turn the pursuer. Curtis resolved to dispose his forces about Sugar creek, near Bentonville, and await the battle which he saw must come.

Until he reached Sugar creek, however, he was not aware of Van Dorn's arrival in the Confederate camp. It made things look shaky for his little army, 25,000 against 12,000, but Curtis did not weaken. It was too late to run, if he had wanted to.

The reader will see from the map the disposition of the forces on each side. Sugar creek flows first westward through a mountain defile, then northward, skirting a clump of mountains. The westerly portion of the clump is called Pea Ridge. Thence the battle

gets its name. It is also sometimes called the battle of Elkhorn tavern, from a house in the eastern part of the mountain group.

In the map the black, broken lines to the northward indicate the Confederate troops, the open ones a little south of them the Federals. By a skillful movement Van Dorn had flanked Curtis on the night of March 6 and gained his rear. This threatened to cut off Curtis' communication with Springfield, Mo., and his supplies. The aspect was black enough.

Gen. Franz Sigel distinguished himself honorably in a skirmish on March 6. His camp was the most westerly of Curtis' forces, being near Bentonville, which appears on the map. Van Dorn passed through that town on his way northward to get in Curtis' rear. By skillfully covering his right flank with a cavalry movement Sigel managed to get off with his whole supply train and convey it to Sugar creek. About 600 men and five pieces of light artillery were behind at Bentonville, and in a moment they were surrounded with Confederate cavalry and infantry. Sigel himself was fortunately with them, however, having staid with the rear guard. He handled the brave 600 so skillfully, now fighting, now retreating, always nearer to Curtis and Pea Ridge, that he managed to bring them nearly all off in safety, over a distance of ten miles. Sigel is now United States pension agent at New York.

Curtis' front was to the south, from which direction he expected the enemy to come. Van Dorn on his northward march made a detour to the west and flanked Curtis on the right by a masterly movement. He left Pike and his Indians two miles to Curtis' right, and another small force to make a feint on the front while he dashed on with all speed to make the real attack on the Federal rear.

The surprise was complete. Not till the morning of March 7, did Curtis discover what his enemy was up to. Then with the utmost haste he wheeled his men about and changed rear to front, and stretched his army in line of battle across Pea Ridge. Van Dorn's force was twice as large as his own, and included Indians and border Texans.

Curtis' battle line extended east and west across Pea Ridge between three and four miles from Sugar creek to Elkhorn tavern. With this hastily changed Federal front, the two armies faced each other like this: Confederates on the north, Federals on the south: McCulloch, McIntosh, Price, Sigel, Asboth, Davis, Carr.

The names are those of Van Dorn's and Curtis' division commanders. Gen. Alexander Asboth had charge of Curtis' cavalry and artillery. Cross Timber Hollow was a deep and difficult ravine, covered with fallen trees, between the two armies. Through this hollow they had to reach each other.

Col. Osterhaus, of Chicago, opened the fight by an attack on Van Dorn's center at 10:30 in the morning, March 7. Just as he commenced this movement word was hastily brought to Curtis that his pickets had been driven in.

So the battle was begun. Soon there was tremendous fighting. The woods swarmed with Confederates, who seemed to spring from the ground. Carr's division, on the extreme right, had been heavily attacked, and Osterhaus was driven back. Curtis had ordered Gen. Davis to the relief of Carr on the right, but Osterhaus' men came flying back upon the center. The order to Davis was countermanded, and he was told to stay and help Osterhaus. He quickly changed his line of march under fire. Very shortly Gen. Davis found himself and Osterhaus fighting McCulloch, McIntosh, Pike and all Pike's Indians, with the poet John Ross at the head of them. Back he and Osterhaus wavered, and then gathered strength and advanced again. They swayed back and forth in a storm of shot. All at once the Eighteenth Indiana came sweeping down upon the flank and rear of the Confederate center with ball and bayonet. It settled the fortune of the day then. The Confederates broke and fled. Both Gens. McCulloch and McIntosh fell mortally wounded. Their forces tried to reform, but Sigel came up with two batteries of heavy artillery and it was all over.

Then Sigel moved over to the Federal right to help Carr. That day Carr had fought seven mortal hours against Price. Van Dorn himself was in command here most of the day, and here the most terrific fighting of the battle took place. Early in the day Col. Carr had sent to Curtis for re-enforcements. They could not be spared. He fought on, and once more sent for help, saying he could hold out no longer. Again there was no assistance. "Persevere," said the commanding general. He did so, till a fourth of his men lay dead, dying and wounded upon the field. When the left and center were safe, and Asboth, Gen. Curtis and later Sigel himself, pressed to Carr's aid, they found him fighting on still, with a shattered army, and the ground for a mile strewn with his dead and wounded.

The fighting was renewed hotly as ever for a time and Asboth was wounded. Then Sigel fell, and both armies bivouacked upon the field, with the dead and dying all about them.

In the morning of March 8, there was more fighting around Elkhorn tavern. The force of both armies was concentrated there. Sigel's men with several heavy batteries bore the brunt of it. Gen. Davis opened a cross fire on the Confederate left. Cannon thunder and iron hail filled the air with terror, till at last the Confederates could endure it no longer. Their batteries were planted upon the hills of Pea Ridge. They turned to fly, and Sigel's men were dashing up the hills after them. It was a picturesque sight. Curtis says in his report: "The upward movement of the gallant thirty-sixth Illinois, with its dark blue line of men and its gleaming bayonets, steadily rose from base to summit, where it dashed forward, driving and scattering the enemy from these commanding heights."

So ended the battle of Pea Ridge. It was not a victory for either side, but it ended the fighting in that part of Arkansas and Missouri. It was fought in a corner near the border line of three states, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and the Indian Territory. Van Dorn encamped with his men eight miles from the battle field, and buried his dead under a flag of truce. Then he went his way south of Boston mountains, getting off with nearly all his baggage. The loss on each side was about 1,000. Both armies had had enough of fighting for a time. Curtis encamped at Keitsville to rest and care for his men.

Pike's Indians tomahawked their fallen foes and scalped and mutilated them. A Confederate officer, in a letter to The Richmond Whig, declared that he saw the Texans doing the same thing. On the other hand, Van Dorn charged that some of Sigel's men murdered several prisoners of war in cold blood. It must be remembered that Pea Ridge was a specimen of border warfare.

What Are "Wild Hairs?" "Wild hairs" are eyelashes growing so as to project against the eyeball, and thus keep up constant irritation. They are best removed by electricity, as first recommended by Dr. Charles E. Michel, of St. Louis. A fine needle, forming the negative pole of a galvanic battery—about four cells is sufficient—is introduced into the hair follicle, using a magnifying glass to find it accurately. The patient then makes the circuit complete by grasping a sponge forming the positive pole. A few seconds application is sufficient to cause destruction to the hair follicle, and there is no new growth of the offending eyelash. Globe Democrat.

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